

THE GAME OF WAR

UNCLE SAM'S SOLDIERS AT THEIR SUMMER MILITARY PRACTICE



BLACK RIVER, SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE NEW CAMP.

Fair Peace is winning her way into the hearts of the world powers slowly but surely, so that the probability of Grim War breaking forth in one of his wild tantrums is growing less and less likely, and yet there is always the possibility that the giant will awake and it is the part of wisdom, so the nations feel, to learn the war game during the reign of the aforesaid fair Peace. This is particularly true of the European powers, but while the military establishment of the United States is insignificant as compared with those of her neighbors across the Atlantic, there is the same purpose and ambition to practice the arts of war and to work out the problems which would be met with in the case of actual conflict.

This strife for military and naval efficiency has developed an elaborate scheme of summer campaigning so that the army of the east and the army of the west, together with the coast defenses and the navy, are kept busy in field operations and naval maneuvers as they are at no other time of the year.

Interest in this war game centers in the east, because there not only the soldiers, but the navy and the coast defenses enter into the spectacular display, which will continue through June and well into July. Hostile fleets will sail through the lower bay at New York. Troops will go tramping through the streets or across the fields to defend the fortifications. Real shells ranging from 6 to 12 inches,

driven by full charges of powder, just as if war were in full progress and New York were being assailed by a great fleet of battleships, will screech through the air and plow the waters of the harbor.

There are doubtless persons who will wonder why shells of such gigantic proportions should be distributed over the waters of the lower bay, the gateway of half of the foreign commerce of a nation of 80,000,000 people. "Can't this practice at shooting be done where there is less danger of doing damage?" perhaps the thoughtless will ask. An army officer, if he thought himself privileged to talk, would reply that New York would be one of the choice pickings of war and that it is essential to have practice in the manipulation of the engines for protecting the city if it is to be protected properly.

The noise accompanying this display of military energy may lead some persons to think that Staten Island is the center of a war, but in reality it will be only a local evidence of what is likely to be the most important, because most practical, military practice ever held in this country. One million dollars having been appropriated for the purpose, coast defense drills by the regular army and the coast defense regiments of the state militia are to be conducted on all the coasts of the United States, and in all the military departments there are to be camps of instruction, at which the state militia and national infantry and

cavalry will work out together practical military problems.

In the coast defense work in the fortifications there will be not only firing at targets and practice in detecting at night the approach of an enemy's fleet as personated by a few government tugs, but the solving of such problems as this:

"The enemy has landed a force of 50,000 men at Long Branch with the intention of approaching the fortifications of New York in the rear and cutting them off."

This will set the officers in command to studying methods of protecting the fortifications. They will issue orders, and the troops will take the positions they would occupy in real war. The practicing officers and troops will be expected actually to defend the fort and fire the guns if the enemy is met. The solutions of the various problems in all their details will be placed on file at the various fortifications for the use of the defenders in case of actual war. It is expected that in course of time every possible way in which the fortifications can be attacked and defended by different sized forces will be actually worked out in this way, ready for use in case of an emergency.

It is a busy time with the department of the east, for the burning of powder at Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton will be a modest part of the warlike operations which will be carried on under the direction of Maj. Gen. Grant, commander of the department. There will be similar operations at the fortifications about Baltimore, at both ends of Long Island sound, along the shores of Narragansett bay and about Boston harbor. There will also be a camp of instruction at Pine Plains, a level stretch of land bordering on the curving reaches of the Black river at Felt's Mills, about nine miles from Watertown, N. Y., including the solution of problems which the popular mind, untrammelled with technicalities of a military or any other nature, delights to style sham battles.

Altogether there will be about 20,000 men engaged. Of these about 11,500 will discover the taste of the dust of Pine Plains, while the remainder will be learning how to protect their ears in the fortifications. A large proportion of these troops will be militia from the states of Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, there being less than 3,000 regulars at Pine Plains.

Gen. Grant, who is to command the troops at the camp of instruction in person, when asked what he hoped to learn from the work, said:

"I am the teacher, so you could hardly expect that I would learn anything from the problems themselves. I hope to get better acquainted with both the regulars and the state troops, the personnel and the personal equation. I expect to learn what the different officers can do best. The value of this is that in case of need I would know how to assign the officers and troops."

"The state militia as a whole is more effective now than four years ago. The improvement has been greater in some states than in others. This is due to the greater interest manifested in some states. There is an increasing interest in all the states and a very great interest in many of them. There is more hard work being done from a military point of view."

Then He Knew.

Newpop (entering the room)—What in the world makes the baby cry so? Mrs. Newpop—I'm sure I don't know. I have been trying to sing him to sleep for an hour or more. Newpop—Oh!—Chicago Daily News.

Natural Sequence.

His Wife—From the appearance of the clouds it looks as though rain were coming up.

Her Husband—Well, don't let that worry you. Sooner or later it will come down.—Chicago Daily News.

As long as there are typewriters, so long shall man dictate to woman.

YOU'RE TOO THIN.

Even Slight Catarrhal Derangements of the Stomach Produce Acid Fermentation of the Food.

It's Stomach Catarrh

Some people are thin and always remain thin, from temperamental reasons. Probably in such cases nothing can be done to change this personal peculiarity.

But there are a large number of people who get thin, or remain thin, who naturally would be plump and fleshy but for some digestive derangement.

Thin people lack in adipose tissue. Adipose tissue is chiefly composed of fat.

Fat is derived from the oily constituents of food.

The fat-making foods are called by the physiologist, hydrocarbons. This class of foods are not digested in the stomach at all. They are digested in the duodenum, the division of the alimentary canal just below the stomach.

The digestion of fat is mainly, if not wholly, the work of the pancreatic juice. This juice is of alkaline reaction, and is rendered inert by the addition of acid. A hyperacidity of the digestive fluids of the stomach passing down into the duodenum, destroys the pancreatic fluid for digestive purposes. Therefore, the fats are not digested or emulsified, and the system is deprived of its due proportion of oily constituents. Hence, the patient grows thin.

The beginning of the trouble is a catarrhal condition of the stomach which causes hyperacidity of the gastric juices. This hyperacidity is caused by fermentation of food in the stomach. When the food is taken into the stomach, if the process of digestion does not begin immediately, acid fermentation will take place. This creates a hyperacidity of the stomach juices which in their turn prevent the pancreatic digestion of the oils, and the emaciation results.

A dose of Peruna before each meal hastens the stomach digestion. By hurrying digestion, Peruna prevents fermentation of the contents of the stomach, and the pancreatic juice is thus preserved in its normal state. It then only remains for the patient to eat a sufficient amount of fat-forming foods, and the thinness disappears and plumpness takes its place.

What the Fox Really Said.

The fox that Aesop made looked up at the grapes.

"Grapes sour!" hooted the old owl far up in the vines.

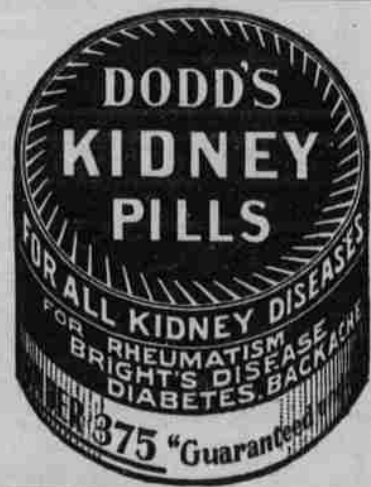
"They may be," yawned the fox, indifferently, "or they may be preserved sweet by some chemical process. You know the pure food laws are not as strict as they might be. Anyway, I don't care for them because I am afraid of appendicitis."

And sly Reynard darted away to enjoy the sport of a fox hunt.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Some farmers are smaller potatoes than they raise.



PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.